

(2) The name and address of the establishment where each piece of equipment is or will be located;

(3) The number of service trucks (or other vehicles) used to transport technicians and equipment between the establishment and job sites and the field;

(4) The manufacturer's name, the date of manufacture, and if applicable, the model and serial number of the equipment; and

(5) The certification must also include a statement that the equipment will be properly used in recovering refrigerant from appliances and that the information given is true and correct. The certification shall be sent to the appropriate address in paragraph (a).

(d) Failure to abide by any of the provisions of this subpart may result in revocation or suspension of certification under paragraph (a) or (c) of this section. In such cases, the Administrator or her or his designated representative shall give notice to the organization setting forth the basis for her or his determination.

[58 FR 28712, May 14, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 42962, Aug. 19, 1994]

#### **§ 82.164 Reclaimer certification.**

Effective October 18, 1994, all persons reclaiming used refrigerant for sale to a new owner, except for persons who properly certified under this section prior to October 18, 1994, must certify to the Administrator that such person will:

(a) Return refrigerant to at least the standard of purity set forth in appendix A (based on ARI Standard 700–1993, Specifications for Fluorocarbon and Other Refrigerants);

(b) Verify this purity using the methods set forth in appendix A;

(c) Release no more than 1.5 percent of the refrigerant during the reclamation process; and

(d) Dispose of wastes from the reclamation process in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

(e) The data elements for certification are as follows:

(1) The name and address of the reclaimer;

(2) A list of equipment used to reprocess and analyze the refrigerant; and

(3) The owner or a responsible officer of the reclaimer must sign the certification stating that the refrigerant will be returned to at least the standard of purity set forth in appendix A, that the purity of the refrigerant will be verified using the methods set forth in appendix A, that no more than 1.5 percent of the refrigerant will be released during the reclamation process, that wastes from the reclamation process will be properly disposed of, and that the information given is true and correct. The certification should be sent to the following address: Section 608 Recycling Program Manager, Reclaimer Certification, Stratospheric Protection Division (6205J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460.

(f) Certificates are not transferable. In the event of a change in ownership of an entity which reclaims refrigerant, the new owner of the entity shall certify within 30 days of the change of ownership pursuant to this section.

(g) Failure to abide by any of the provisions of this subpart may result in revocation or suspension of the certification of the reclaimer. In such cases, the Administrator or her or his designated representative shall give notice to the organization setting forth the basis for her or his determination.

[58 FR 28712, May 14, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 42957, 42962, Aug. 19, 1994; 59 FR 55927, Nov. 9, 1994]

#### **§ 82.166 Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.**

(a) Effective November 14, 1994, all persons who sell or distribute any class I or class II substance for use as a refrigerant must retain invoices that indicate the name of the purchaser, the date of sale, and the quantity of refrigerant purchased.

(b) Purchasers of any class I or class II refrigerants who employ certified technicians may provide evidence that at least one technician is properly certified to the wholesaler who sells them refrigerant; the wholesaler will then keep this information on file and may sell refrigerant to the purchaser or his authorized representative even if such purchaser or authorized representative is not a properly certified technician. In such cases, the purchaser must notify the wholesaler in the event that the purchaser no longer employs at least one properly certified technician. The wholesaler is then prohibited from selling class I or class II refrigerants to the purchaser until such time as the purchaser employs at least one properly certified technician. At that time, the purchaser must provide new evidence that at least one technician is properly certified.

(c) Approved equipment testing organizations must maintain records of equipment testing and performance and a list of equipment that meets EPA requirements. A list of all certified equipment shall be submitted to EPA within 30 days of the organization's approval by EPA and annually at the end of each calendar year thereafter.

(d) Approved equipment testing organizations shall submit to EPA within 30 days of the certification of a new model line of recycling or recovery equipment the name of the manufacturer and the name and/or serial number of the model line.

(e) Approved equipment testing organizations shall notify EPA if retests of equipment or inspections of manufacturing facilities conducted pursuant to § 82.158(j) show that a previously certified model line fails to meet EPA requirements. Such notification must be received within thirty days of the retest or inspection.

(f) Programs certifying technicians must maintain records in accordance with section (g) of appendix D of this subpart.

(g) Reclaimers must maintain records of the names and addresses of persons sending them material for reclamation and the quantity of the material (the combined mass of refrigerant and contaminants) sent to them for

reclamation. Such records shall be maintained on a transactional basis.

(h) Reclaimers must maintain records of the quantity of material sent to them for reclamation, the mass of refrigerant reclaimed, and the mass of waste products. Reclaimers must report this information to the Administrator annually within 30 days of the end of the calendar year.

(i) Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances must maintain copies of signed statements obtained pursuant to § 82.156(f)(2).

(j) Persons servicing appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must provide the owner/operator of such appliances with an invoice or other documentation, which indicates the amount of refrigerant added to the appliance.

(k) Owners/operators of appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must keep servicing records documenting the date and type of service, as well as the quantity of refrigerant added. The owner/operator must keep records of refrigerant purchased and added to such appliances in cases where owners add their own refrigerant. Such records should indicate the date(s) when refrigerant is added.

(l) Technicians certified under § 82.161 must keep a copy of their certificate at their place of business.

(m) All records required to be maintained pursuant to this section must be kept for a minimum of three years unless otherwise indicated. Entities that dispose of appliances must keep these records on-site.

(n) The owners or operators of appliances must maintain on-site and report to EPA at the address listed in § 82.160 the following information, where such reporting and recordkeeping is required and within the timelines specified under § 82.156 (i)(1), (i)(2), (i)(3) and (i)(5). This information must be relevant to the affected appliance and must include: identification of the facility; the leak rate; the method used to determine the leak rate and full charge; the date a leak rate of greater than the allowable annual leak rate was discovered; the location of leaks(s) to the extent determined to date; and

any repair work that has been completed thus far and the date that work was completed.

(1) The reasons why more than 30 days are needed to complete the work and an estimate of when repair work will be completed must be submitted with the initial information submitted with the information listed in paragraph (n) of this section. If changes from the original estimate of when work will be completed result in moving the completion date forward from the date submitted to EPA, the reasons for these changes must be documented and submitted to EPA within 30 days of discovering the need for such a change.

(2) If the owners or operators intend to establish that the appliance's annual leak rate does not exceed the applicable allowable annual leak rate in accordance with § 82.156(i)(3)(v), the owner or operator is required to submit a plan to fix other outstanding leaks for which repairs are planned but not yet completed to achieve a rate below the applicable allowable leak rate with the information listed in paragraph (n) of this section. Identification of the facility and date the original information regarding additional time beyond the initial 30 days was filed, and notification of the determination that the leak rate no longer exceeds the allowable annual leak rate must be included within 30 days of making such determination.

(3) The dates and types of all initial and follow-up verification tests performed and the test results for all initial and follow-up verification tests must be maintained and submitted to EPA within 30 days after conducting each test where recordkeeping and reporting is required within the timelines specified under § 82.156 (i)(1), (i)(2), (i)(3) and (i)(5).

(o) The owners or operators of appliances must maintain on-site and report to EPA at the address specified in § 82.160 the following information where such reporting and recordkeeping is required and in the timelines specified in § 82.156 (i)(7) and (i)(8), in accordance with § 82.156 (i)(7) and (i)(8). This information must be relevant to the affected appliance and must include:

(1) The identification of the industrial process facility;

(2) The leak rate;

(3) The method used to determine the leak rate and full charge;

(4) The date a leak rate of 35 percent or greater was discovered;

(5) The location of leaks(s) to the extent determined to date;

(6) Any repair work that has been completed thus far and the date that work was completed;

(7) A plan to complete the retrofit or replacement of the system;

(8) The reasons why more than one year is necessary to retrofit to replace the system;

(9) The date of notification to EPA; and

(10) An estimate of when retrofit or replacement work will be completed.

(i) If the estimated date of completion changes from the original estimate and results in moving the date of completion forward, documentation of the reason for these changes must be submitted within 30 days of occurring.

(ii) If the estimated date of completion changes from the original estimate and results in moving the date of completion forward, the date of notification to EPA regarding this change and the estimate of when the work will be completed must be maintained and submitted.

(p)(1) Owners or operators who wish to exclude purged refrigerants that are destroyed from annual leak rate calculations must maintain records on-site to support the amount of refrigerant claimed as sent for destruction. Records shall be based on a monitoring strategy that provides reliable data to demonstrate that the amount of refrigerant claimed to have been destroyed is not greater than the amount of refrigerant actually purged and destroyed and that the 98 percent or greater destruction efficiency is met. Records shall include flow rate, quantity or concentration of the refrigerant in the vent stream, and periods of purge flow.

(2) Owners or operators who wish to exclude purged refrigerants that are destroyed from annual leak rate calculations must maintain on-site and make available to EPA upon request the following information after the first time the exclusion is utilized by the facility:

(i) The identification of the facility and a contact person, including the address and telephone number;

(ii) A general description of the refrigerant appliance, focusing on aspects of the appliance relevant to the purging of refrigerant and subsequent destruction;

(iii) A description of the methods used to determine the quantity of refrigerant sent for destruction and type of records that are being kept by the owners or operators where the appliance is located;

(iv) The frequency of monitoring and data-recording; and

(v) A description of the control device, and its destruction efficiency.

This information must also be included, where applicable, in any reporting requirements required for compliance with the leak repair and retrofit requirements for industrial process refrigeration equipment, as set forth in paragraphs (n) and (o) of this section.

(q) Owners or operators choosing to determine the full charge as defined in §82.152 of an affected appliance by using an established range or using that methodology in combination with other methods for determining the full charge defined in the following information:

(1) The identification of the owner or operator of the appliance;

(2) The location of the appliance;

(3) The original range for the full charge of the appliance, its midpoint, and how the range was determined;

(4) Any and all revisions of the full charge range and how they were determined; and

(5) The dates such revisions occurred.

[58 FR 28712, May 14, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 42957, Aug. 19, 1994; 60 FR 40443, Aug. 8, 1995]

#### APPENDIX A TO SUBPART F—SPECIFICATIONS FOR FLUOROCARBON REFRIGERANTS

This appendix is based on Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute Standard 700-93:

##### Section 1. Purpose

1.1 *Purpose.* The purpose of this standard is to evaluate and accept/reject refrigerants regardless of source (new, reclaimed and/or

repackaged) for use in new and existing refrigeration and air-conditioning products.

1.1.1 This standard is intended for the guidance of the industry including manufacturers, refrigerant reclaimers, repackagers, distributors, installers, servicemen, contractors and for consumers.

1.2 *Review and Amendment.* This standard is subject to review and amendment as the technology advances. The dynamics of this technology is advancing so rapidly that changes to this standard must be frequent.

##### Section 2. Scope

2.1 *Scope.* This standard specifies acceptable levels of contaminants (purity requirements) for various fluorocarbon refrigerants regardless of source and lists acceptable test methods. These refrigerants are R11; R12; R13; R22; R113; R114; R123; R124; R500; R502 and R503 as referenced in the ANSI/ASHRAE Standard Number Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers, Inc., Standard 34 1992). Copies may be obtained from ASHRAE Publications Sales, 1791 Tullie Circle, NE., Atlanta, GA 30329. Copies may also be inspected at Public Docket No. A-92-01, Waterside Mall (Ground Floor) Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC in room M-1500. In addition the following blends are listed: R22/152a/124 (53/13/34); R22/152a/124 (61/11/28); R125/290/22 (60/2/38); R125/290/22 (38/2/60).

##### Section 3. Definitions

3.1 “*Shall*”, “*Should*”, “*Recommended*”, or “*It Is Recommended*”. “*Shall*”, “*should*”, “*recommended*”, or “*it is recommended*” shall be interpreted as follows:

3.1.1 *Shall.* Where “*shall*” or “*shall not*” is used for a provision specified, that provision is mandatory if compliance with the standard is claimed.

3.1.2 *Should, Recommended, or It is Recommended.* “*Should*”, “*recommended*”, or “*it is recommended*” is used to indicate provisions which are not mandatory but which are desirable as good practice.

##### Section 4. Characterization of Refrigerants and Contaminants

4.1 *Characterization.* Characterization of refrigerants and contaminants addressed are listed in the following general classifications:

###### 4.1.1 Characterization:

a. Gas Chromatography

b. Boiling point and boiling point range

###### 4.1.2 Contaminants